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The Activities of Ethiopian Jews Associations in Israel

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Abstract

A non-profit organization in association is a legal and regulated way to raise resources and conduct activities for the public good. While a non-profit organization offers an excellent opportunity to advance social and community goals, its establishment and management involve many challenges, especially in the areas of management, resource mobilization, and compliance with legal requirements. Therefore, it is important to carefully consider the advantages and disadvantages and examine whether the legal structure of a non-profit organization is the most suitable for the organization's goals. Background to the Difficulties of Absorption Ethiopian non-profit organizations were established to deal with many challenges of absorption, integration, and cultural preservation. They play a status in empowering the community, providing tools to improve social and economic status, and shaping policies that support the rights of community members. Reasons for their establishment of Ethiopian non-profit organizations stemmed from several key reasons, which were related to the social, economic, and cultural needs of the Ethiopian community in Israel, and include the following issues. Ethiopian immigrant associations were an important tool in dealing with the complex challenges that the community encountered in Israel, and they served as a source of support, pride, and identity, as well as a lever for social and cultural change.

Keywords: Ethiopian Jews, Ethiopian immigration to Israel, Israel studies, associations in Israel.

1. Introduction – What is an association under Israeli law?

Under Israeli law, an association is a non-profit organization established to promote social, public, cultural, educational, or any other purpose that is not intended to generate financial profit. In Israel, associations are regulated under the Associations Law, 1980, and are considered independent legal entities that can manage activities, hold assets, and enter into contractual obligations.

2. Main characteristics of an association:

1. Predefined goals: An association is established for a specific purpose, such as helping the needy, education, culture, health, environmental protection, etc. The goals must be detailed in the associations by laws.

2. Non-profit management: All the association's income is used solely to achieve its goals, not for distribution among its members or management.

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3. Association members: An association includes at least two members who commit to supporting its goals. The members constitute the association's general assembly, which is the supreme body authorized to make decisions.

4. Institutions of the association:

- o General Assembly: Meets at least once a year to discuss key issues, such as approving financial statements, and electing a board of directors, and a chairman.
- o Board of Directors: Responsible for the ongoing management of the association.
- o Audit Committee or Auditing Body: Audits the association's financial and administrative conduct.

5. Association's Bylaws: A document that defines the association's operating rules, including goals, rights, and obligations of the association's members, and the organization's structure.

6. Supervision and Control: In Israel, associations are subject to supervision by the Registrar of Associations at the Ministry of Justice, who must ensure that they operate by the law and their goals.

An association is a legal and regulated way to raise resources and conduct activities for the public good (Yaffe, 2007).

3. Advantages of establishing a non-profit organization in Israel

An association in Israel offers many advantages compared to other types of organizations, mainly due to its unique nature as a non-profit entity. Below are the main advantages of an association:

1. Tax Exemption and Benefits

- Income Tax Exemption: Non-profit organizations can be recognized as a public institution under Section 9(2) of the Income Tax Ordinance and benefit from exemption from paying tax on their income.
- Donation Approval under Section 46: Non-profit organizations can grant donors a tax credit for their donations, which may encourage donations.
- VAT exemption: In some cases, associations can obtain non-profit status (non-profit institution), which exempts them from paying VAT.

2. Possibility of receiving donations and funding

Associations can raise funds from diverse sources, such as:

- Private donations. Grants from philanthropic foundations.
- Support from government ministries and local authorities.
- Crowdfunding campaigns.
- Many individuals and businesses prefer to donate to associations due to their social nature and the tax benefits they offer.

3. Social status and positive image

- Associations are perceived as organizations with social and philanthropic values, and therefore they attract volunteers, partnerships, and public support.

- Association status strengthens trust among donors, partners, and broad audiences.

4. Limited liability

- Association members are not personally liable for the association's financial obligations to the association unless they act contrary to the law or the association's bylaws.

5. Government funding and collaborations

- Associations can apply for government funding and dedicated support for social projects.
- They are often key partners of local authorities and government ministries in providing services to the public.

6. Community involvement and volunteering

- Associations offer a platform for people who are interested in volunteering, thereby recruiting quality personnel at no cost.
- Through volunteering, associations promote social involvement, networks of contacts, and collaborations in the community.

7. Flexible structure and independent management

- Associations have great freedom of action in determining their goals and methods of operation if they comply with the law.
- Their management structure allows for flexibility and adaptation to market needs and social changes.

8. Non-profit activity

- Since all profits or donations are directed to the realization of the goals of the association, this conveys credibility and caring, unlike for-profit organizations that can be perceived as focusing on personal gain.

9. Transparency and public trust

- The obligation to submit financial statements and annual reports to the Registrar of Associations requires associations to operate transparently, which strengthens public trust.

10. Possibility of social change

- Associations are a powerful tool for leading social, environmental, or cultural change. They provide a voice for disadvantaged populations, work to promote social justice, and fulfill roles that are not always fulfilled by the government or the business sector (Atlas, 2023).

In conclusion: an association is an effective platform for people and organizations interested in promoting public, social, and community goals while taking advantage of tax advantages, transparency, and public trust.

4. Disadvantages of establishing a non-profit organization in Israel

Despite the many advantages of an association, some disadvantages and challenges are important to consider before establishing or managing an association. Below is a breakdown of the main disadvantages:

1. Economic limitations

- Prohibition of profit distribution: An association cannot distribute profits among its members or founders. All income must be used for the association, which may limit the incentive to establish it.
- Reliance on donations and grants: Associations are often dependent on external sources such as private donors, philanthropic foundations, or government funding, which may lead to volatility in income sources and economic instability.

2. Bureaucratic burden, associations are required to meet many legal and bureaucratic requirements, such as:

- Registration with the Registrar of Associations.
- Submission of annual financial statements and verbal reports.
- Holding a general meeting once a year.
- Appointment of an audit committee or auditing body.
- Applying for tax permits or government grants.
- Bureaucracy can be a significant burden, especially for small or volunteer-run nonprofits.

3. Transparency and Reporting

- The required transparency requires the nonprofit to publish its financial statements and activities. While this is an advantage for public trust, it may expose the organization to criticism or sensitive information from a competitive perspective.

4. Competition for Resources

- In a market where many nonprofits operate with similar goals, there can be fierce competition for donations, grants, and government support.
- Small nonprofits sometimes have difficulty raising resources to the same extent as larger, more established nonprofits

5. Flexibility Limitations

- Because a nonprofit is committed to the goals defined in its bylaws, changing goals or the direction of its activities requires approval at a general meeting and sometimes also an update from the Registrar of Nonprofits, which can be a cumbersome process.
- Many nonprofits are required to operate within strict tax laws and procedures, which limits their flexibility.

6. Management and Volunteering

- Managing an NGO requires time, skills, and perseverance. In many cases, the NGO relies on volunteers or professionals who are willing to work for relatively low wages.
- Lack of resources to pay adequate wages may lead to high employee turnover and damage to professionalism and management stability.

7. Risk of dependence on funders

- NGOs that rely on a small number of large donors or on government funding may encounter difficulties if one of the sources of funding is cut off.

- Certain donors or foundations may demand influence over the NGO's operations, which may conflict with its original interests and vision.

8. Withstanding public criticism

- NGOs are often measured by their level of social impact, and failure to advance their goals may result in public criticism and damage to their reputation.
- Negative publicity or suspicions of improper management can cause great damage to an association, even if the allegations are false.

9. Complexity in recruiting professional employees

- Many associations have difficulty competing with business organizations in providing financial conditions and promotion opportunities, which sometimes leads to difficulty in recruiting professional and skilled personnel.

10. Risk of closure

- If an association does not meet the requirements of the law (such as failure to submit reports on time or prolonged inactivity), the Registrar of Associations may issue a dissolution order.
- Closing an association involves complex legal and financial procedures.

In conclusion: While an association offers an excellent opportunity to promote social and community goals, its establishment and management involve many challenges, especially in the areas of management, resource mobilization, and compliance with legal requirements. Therefore, it is important to carefully consider the advantages and disadvantages and examine whether the legal structure of an association is the most suitable for the organization's goals (Midot Association, 2013).

5. Background to the establishment of Ethiopian immigrant associations

Data: According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, the Ethiopian immigrant population constitutes approximately 1.7% of the Israeli population and numbers approximately 180,000 people, nearly half of whom are native-born Israelis.

Various studies indicate that despite the willingness of Ethiopian immigrants to integrate into Israeli society, many of them have difficulty doing so, mainly due to constant confrontation with stigmas against them (Zawdu 2016) and discrimination based on their skin color (Shashon-Levi and Shoshana, 2014).

The integration of Ethiopian immigrants in Israel over time has been prevented due to their dark skin color. This blackness is not metaphorical but physical and is expressed in visual distinction and the foreignness attributed to them in the local context.

Here are some of the main reasons for the establishment of numerous associations of Ethiopian immigrants in Israel: preserving cultural identity and tradition, social and economic support, overcoming difficulties in absorption in Israel, fighting against racism and discrimination, assisting children and youth, promoting education and personal empowerment, political representation, developing awareness and fighting for rights (Frankel, 2012) (Ben-Eliezer, 2010).

5.1 *Preserving identity and culture.*

After the great immigration from Ethiopia, many of the immigrants found themselves in a state of cultural isolation and a complete difference between life in Israel and life in Ethiopia. The associations are designed to preserve Ethiopian identity, culture, and customs, and to help the younger generation recognize and connect with their roots while coping with assimilation into Israeli culture (Sousan, 2013).

5.2 *Accessibility and community services.*

The Ethiopian community, especially in the 1990s and 2000s, suffered from challenges in education, employment, and health. Many associations were established to address these needs and to aid in finding work, improving the level of education and enlightenment, and providing psychosocial assistance to people in the process of integrating into the Israeli system.

5.3 *Fight for rights*

The Ethiopian community has experienced and still experiences a fair amount of discrimination, whether in the state or public institutions, especially in the areas of employment, education, and the Israeli police. The associations represented the community's struggles against the state and Israeli society. They pushed for changes to laws and agreements aimed at improving the status and rights of Ethiopians (Shashon-Levi & Shoshana 2014).

5.4 *Assistance to young people and the promotion of education*

The Ethiopian community in Israel found itself lagging in areas such as academic and professional education, etc. The associations worked to promote education and training among the younger generation, assisted in providing scholarships and professional guidance, and made efforts to improve the community's awareness and understanding of opportunities in the labor market.

5.5 *Social support and assistance to people in the absorption process*

Immigration from Ethiopia was not easy, and many of the immigrants encountered significant difficulties, such as language, social isolation, traumatic experiences from the war and immigration, and lack of preparation for absorption in Israel. The associations worked to assist in this area, both from a psychosocial perspective and in terms of guidance to Israeli services and systems (such as the health system, housing, welfare, etc.).

5.6 *Promoting political issues*

Some of the associations also worked to raise awareness and demand a change in government policy regarding the status of immigrants from Ethiopia. For example, the issue of systemic vulnerabilities in the community, institutionalized discrimination, and the question of the integration of members of the community into Israeli society. Such activity also included legal battles and protest actions.

In conclusion, the associations of Ethiopian immigrants were established to deal with many challenges of absorption, integration, and cultural preservation. They play an important role in empowering the community, providing tools to improve social and economic status, and shaping policies that support the rights of community members.

The establishment of Ethiopian immigrant associations stemmed from several key reasons, which were related to the social, economic, and cultural needs of the Ethiopian immigrant community in Israel and included the following issues (Dahan Kalev, 2017).

6. Activities of Ethiopian immigrant associations

According to the Israeli Registrar of Associations: The total number of associations among the Ethiopian community in Israel is 226. The number includes existing associations, associations that have applied to register, inactive associations, and associations that have been registered and archived, of which 179 associations are currently active.

The main areas of interest for which they were established are related to the need to preserve identity and culture, accessibility, and community services. Fighting for rights, assisting young people and promoting education, social support and assisting people in absorption processes, promoting political, social, cultural, economic, and political issues of the Ethiopian community in Israel (Dressler, 2010).

To assist in the optimal integration of the community into Israeli society the activities may vary depending on the association and its specific goals because there are common activities, and the main ones are:

6.1 *Activities in the field of education and personal empowerment*

Non-profit organizations that deal with the field of education and personal empowerment work to provide tutoring and academic assistance to children and youth, provide scholarships to students of Ethiopian origin, and develop personal empowerment programs and life skills for youth and adults.

Education and personal empowerment are fields that complement each other and aim to provide individuals with tools, knowledge, and support for personal, professional, and social development.

Education refers to the process by which knowledge, skills, and values are transferred, to develop a person's abilities and integrate them well into society.

Assistance to children and youth of Ethiopian origin who are sometimes in distress, both academically and socially. Many non-profit organizations operate in this field, providing educational guidance, educational assistance programs, and programs to prevent crime or criminal behavior.

One of the main goals of non-profit organizations promoting education and personal empowerment is to encourage future generations to invest in their studies and advance in the education system. Many of the associations dedicate resources to developing the academic skills of young people from the community, helping them find their way into military service, academic studies, and integration into the labor market.

6.2 *Examples of educational activities*

1. Formal learning: Studies in schools, universities, and academic institutions.
2. Informal enrichment: Classes, workshops, and lectures that expand knowledge in various fields (science, art, technology, and more).
3. Tutoring and academic support: Help for students who are having difficulties or who want to improve their academic achievements.
4. Values education: Programs to instill values such as tolerance, mutual respect, democracy, and equality (Yaffe, 2007).

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6.3 *Personal empowerment*

Personal empowerment is a process in which a person learns to recognize their abilities, strengthen their self-confidence, and develop tools that will help them reach their goals and face life's challenges.

6.4 *Examples of personal empowerment activities*

1. Empowerment workshops: for example, strengthening self-confidence, developing interpersonal communication, or time management.
2. Mental and emotional support: support groups, psychological counseling, or coaching.
3. Development of life skills: dealing with stressful situations, making decisions, and standing up to situations of uncertainty (Ya'akobi, 2015).

Personal and community leadership: courses for leadership development, encouraging personal initiatives and social projects Integrating education and personal empowerment in non-profit organizations,

Within the framework of non-profit organizations operating in this field, education and personal empowerment are combined to help people fulfill their potential, break through social and economic barriers, and strengthen their sense of belonging and self-confidence.

For example, a non-profit organization that assists youth may offer tutoring alongside workshops for emotional empowerment and developing leadership skills, to help them succeed in their studies and face life's challenges.

6.5 *Activities in the field of cultural and heritage preservation*

Non-profit organizations that are engaged in the field of cultural and heritage preservation work to preserve tradition, such as Sigd holiday celebrations, art workshops, music, and dance that express Ethiopian culture, documenting personal stories and the history of immigration.

Preserving cultural identity and tradition, with their unique culture, wanted to preserve their heritage and customs within a mixed Israeli society, and many non-profit organizations were established to preserve Ethiopian identity while nurturing language, religion, and tradition.

The non-profit organizations help preserve culture and heritage to perpetuate and pass on to future generations the values, customs, traditions and works that distinguish a cultural group or community.

This is an effort to preserve the cultural identity of a community while integrating it in a changing world, including customs and rituals: holidays, religious and social ceremonies, and local traditions. Such as

Learning and transmitting local or traditional languages, traditional clothing, clothing that characterizes a cultural or ethnic group, music and dance and songs, musical instruments and typical dance styles, art and paintings, sculpture, traditional crafts, traditional food and recipes, and unique cooking methods.

Providing workshops and events where the older generation teaches the younger generation, community events: celebrations, festivals, and ceremonies dedicated to community heritage.

Holding events such as the Sigd holiday among Ethiopians, or other ethnic celebrations.

Providing artistic support: Encouraging artistic creation that preserves heritage, establishing museums and galleries that display traditional items.

Assisting in the use of technology, digitizing historical materials (photos, documents, videos), and creating apps and websites that promote culture and heritage.

Aiding for the preservation of culture and heritage among Ethiopian immigrants, such as the Sigd holiday: an annual event that preserves the religious and cultural heritage of Ethiopian Jews, establishing a Museum of Ethiopian Jewry and preserving artifacts, clothing, and documentation of the stories of immigration.

Providing traditional cooking workshops, learning how to prepare traditional dishes such as injera and Dabo, learning dance and singing, holding shows that showcase Ethiopian music and dance, and learning the Ge'ez and Amharic languages.

Preserving culture and heritage is essential not only to ensure that communities maintain their identity but also to connect them to their roots and strengthen a sense of pride and belonging while contributing to the cultural richness of society (Svirsky & Svirsky, 2002).

6.6 *Activities in the field of employment and vocational training*

Non-profit organizations that engage in the field of employment and vocational training with the assistance of vocational training and job placement programs, courses for developing skills, such as technology, entrepreneurship and management, and support for entrepreneurs from the community.

Non-profit organizations that work for Ethiopian immigrants in Israel play an important role in improving employment and vocational training for the community. The activities focus on helping to fill gaps, strengthening professional skills, creating employment opportunities, and supporting professional advancement. Below is a breakdown of the main areas and activities:

1. Vocational training programs

- Many non-profit organizations are initiating vocational courses tailored to the needs of the labor market:
- Computer and technology courses: training in the field of high-tech, programming, data analysis, and IT services.
- Training in sought-after professions: electricians, technicians, construction, graphic design, etc.
- Certificate studies: real estate brokerage, pension consulting, accounting.
- Special programs for women: Encouraging Ethiopian women to integrate into fields such as entrepreneurship, education, and nursing.

2. Personal development and soft skills workshops

- Resume writing and preparation for job interviews: Improving the ability to present themselves professionally.
- Improving interpersonal skills: Effective communication, teamwork, and time management.

- Personal empowerment and self-confidence: Workshops focused on breaking cultural barriers and alleviating concerns in the labor market.

3. Guidance in the job search process

- Help in finding jobs that match skills and experience.
- Mediation between potential employers and job seekers.
- Collaborations with placement companies and large employers.

4. Support for business entrepreneurship

- Business consulting and guidance: Support in creating a business plan and understanding financial management.
- Financing and loans: Assistance in recruiting Resources for starting new businesses.
- Networking and networking: connecting community entrepreneurs with potential partners and investors.

5. Improving access to higher education

- Encouraging young Ethiopians to enroll in universities and colleges.
- Scholarships and financial assistance for students.
- Preparation for entrance exams (such as psychometrics) and guidance in academic studies.
- Collaborations with academic institutions to improve opportunities.

6. Partnerships with government and public entities

- Promoting national employment programs in collaboration with the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Social Affairs, and municipal bodies.
- Connecting the community to government initiatives such as the "National Employment Program" or "High-Tech Promotion Programs."

7. Youth and Young People Initiatives

- Youth Programs: Vocational Education from an Early Age, Assistance in Making Career Decisions.
- Meaningful National Service: Guidance and Guidance in National and Military Service, which provides a Foundation for Future Employment.
- Preparation for the Labor Market: Activities that Combine Employment and Practical Experience for Youth.

8. Empowering Ethiopian Women

- Unique Programs for Women, Combining Vocational Training with Emotional Support.
- Entrepreneurship Workshops for Women, Encouragement to Establish Small Businesses, and Assistance in Finding Employment in Fields That Are Tailored to Their Needs.

9. Promoting awareness and reducing discrimination

- Many non-profit organizations are working to change attitudes among employers and the public to deal with stereotypes and discrimination in employment.

- Campaigns to raise awareness of the importance of diversity and inclusion in the workplace.

7. Examples of non-profit organizations operating in this field

1. Fidel - Association for Education and Social Integration of Ethiopian Immigrants: Works to improve employment through education and training.

2. Olim Beyad: Provides vocational training and pathways for integration into high-tech.

3. Tabka - Justice and Equality for Ethiopian Immigrants: Works both for social justice and to improve employment and training.

4. Free Israel - Ruderman Foundation: Promotes entrepreneurship among members of the community.

In Conclusion, the activity to improve employment and professional training among Ethiopian immigrants is designed to deal with cultural and economic barriers, empower community members, and improve their integration into the modern labor market. Through collaborations, training, and personal guidance, many nonprofits provide the tools necessary to create significant change in community employment (Adva Center, 2022).

8. Activities in the field of combating discrimination and promoting equality

Non-profit organizations that deal with the field of combating discrimination and promoting equality, public campaigns to raise awareness of community contributions and the fight against racism, legal advice and support in cases of discrimination, collaborations with other organizations to promote legislation and government support.

Developing awareness and fighting for rights for private rights, equality before the law, and better living conditions for members of the Ethiopian community. These struggles are seen as part of the general struggle for human rights and freedom in the country.

Non-profit organizations that deal with combating discrimination and promoting equality work to improve the status of the community of Ethiopian immigrants in Israel, to ensure equal rights and to strengthen the sense of belonging and integration into society. These activities touch on many areas such as law, education, employment, and public awareness. Here is a breakdown of the main activities.

1. Legal support and assistance for victims of discrimination, many associations provide legal advice and support to people who have experienced discrimination, racism, or social injustices.

Main activities, individual advice for victims of discrimination in workplaces, educational institutions, or public services, support in complaints against institutions and entities that have acted in a discriminatory manner, and legal representation in claims related to racism or violation of rights.

Example: The Tabka Association provides free legal services in areas such as employment discrimination, over-policing, and protection of rights.

2. Combating over-policing and profiling, associations work to raise awareness of the over-policing and discrimination of Ethiopian immigrants by law enforcement agencies.

Main activities, documenting cases of over-policing, police violence, or false arrests, promoting changes in police policy and the law by contacting decision-makers, and supporting and advocating for families affected by police violence.

Example: Public campaigns led by non-profit organizations such as "My Sister for Women in Israel" to raise awareness of over-policing.

3. Public campaigns and awareness, non-profit organizations promote campaigns to change attitudes among the public and to eradicate stereotypes and racism.

Main activities: Producing social media campaigns to raise awareness of the harms of racism, organizing conferences, seminars, and public events about rights and equality, and collaborating with the media to spread positive messages about the community.

Example: Campaigns by the Olim Beyad association that present success stories of Ethiopian immigrants to break stereotypes

4. Educational activities to promote equality, non-profit organizations focus on educational work with students and educators to combat racism in the education system.

Main activities: Workshops in schools on tolerance, equality, and cultural diversity, training teachers and education teams to deal with latent racism, integrating stories of Ethiopian Jewish immigration into the curriculum.

Example: The Fidel Association operates community counselors in schools to create a positive dialogue between Ethiopians and other students.

5. Promoting policy and social change, associations work in the public arena to promote laws and policies that ensure equality and reduce gaps.

Main activities: Working with the Knesset and the government to promote legislation to prevent discrimination, submitting reports and studies that indicate gaps and discrimination, and creating alliances with other organizations for a joint struggle.

Example: Promoting employment discrimination laws through lobbying in the Knesset, initiated by associations such as Tabka.

6. Community empowerment, strengthening the sense of capability and pride among community members as a response to discrimination.

Main activities: Programs to empower young people and youth, which teach them about their rights and prepare them to fight for justice, developing community leadership that can lead to significant changes, mentoring and coaching programs for young people affected by racism.

Example: Youth empowerment workshops on behalf of the Abraham Foundation Initiatives Association that teach them to deal with social challenges.

7. Representing the community in the media and institutions, an activity aimed at increasing the positive representation of Ethiopian immigrants in the media and decision-making centers.

Activities Main: Promoting the integration of community members in journalism, film, and television programs, encouraging Ethiopian immigrants to run for key positions in the public and political sectors, and producing films and content that reflect the community's contribution to society.

9. Notable NGOs in the field

1. Tabka – Justice and Equality for Ethiopians: Focuses on legal rights and policy change.

2. Ethiopians Connect: Promotes tolerance and equality through education and communication.

3. Fidel – Education and Social Inclusion: Works to eradicate stereotypes through educational programs.

4. The Israeli Association for Ethiopians: Works to promote rights and legal support.

These activities help not only to reduce gaps and discrimination but also to create a more diverse and inclusive society that values the contributions of Ethiopians and preserves their dignity and rights (Basuk, 2014).

10. Activities in the field of welfare and community

Non-profit organizations operating in the field of welfare and community among Ethiopian immigrants are engaged in improving the quality of life of individuals and families in the community while responding to social, economic, and emotional needs. Their activities include providing direct support, economic assistance, community development, and personal and family empowerment. Below is a breakdown of the main areas of activity:

Mosheants from Ethiopia, especially those who immigrated before and after Operation Moshe, encountered many difficulties in social and economic absorption. The organizations helped with guidance and integration into the labor market, medical services, and other services, as well as in obtaining residency or legal rights for people who have difficulty in doing so.

1. Financial assistance to needy families, distribution of food baskets and equipment, help on holidays and special days for families in financial distress, distribution of clothing, school supplies, and winter equipment for children.

Support for rent or bills, projects that help families who have difficulty covering basic expenses, providing one-time grants, grants for urgent cases such as medical treatment, purchasing essential electrical appliances, and more.

Example: A project to distribute food baskets for Passover and furniture to low-income families.

2. Emotional and mental support, counseling and emotional therapy, individual or group assistance for youth, adults and families dealing with mental or social difficulties, and support groups for trauma victims or women in distress.

Preventing loneliness among the elderly, regular visits and responding to the needs of lonely elderly people, day clubs for leisure activities, and enrichment for the elderly.

Example: Projects that provide emotional support to at-risk youth or counseling for parents in family management.

3. Community activities and community building, youth and children's clubs, operating educational and social frameworks after school hours, educational programs combined with games, enrichment, and educational assistance.

Community centers for leisure activities, centers that offer classes, workshops, and joint activities for the whole family, community events, celebrations, and traditional ceremonies such as the Sigd holiday, alongside joint cultural activities for the whole of society.

Example: Establishing youth clubs that offer sports activities, music and emotional support.

4. Promoting women and families, empowerment programs for women, workshops to improve life skills and financial management, and professional courses for women to integrate into the labor market.

Support for young families, training for young parents on education, financial management, and family planning, prevention of domestic violence, campaigns to raise awareness of the issue, workshops to prevent violence, and treatment of families in distress.

Example: A project to accompany single-parent women in professional and personal empowerment workshops.

5. Programs for youth at risk, personal guidance and mentoring, programs that provide youth at risk with guidance from instructors and volunteers, strengthening self-confidence and social skills.

Vocational training, projects to integrate youth into professional frameworks or employment programs, day centers for youth at risk, and frameworks that provide youth with emotional support and positive activity in their free time.

Example: The "Circles of Support" project for youth who have dropped out of the education system.

6. Welfare and support for the elderly, assistance with adapted housing, renovation and improvement of living conditions for the elderly, social activities for the elderly, organizing social gatherings, creative circles and cultural tours, guidance in bureaucratic processes, assistance in exercising rights with the National Insurance Institute and government bodies.

Example: Retirement clubs that combine social activity with heritage preservation.

7. Working with young people and immigrant families, absorption and support programs, guidance for new immigrant families, assistance with social acclimatization, and connection to the community.

Projects for second-generation members, assistance in the transition between cultures and the preservation of Ethiopian identity, parenting workshops, and strengthening the bond between parents and children, while dealing with cultural challenges.

Example: Workshops for second-generation members that help in the formation of cultural and interpersonal identity.

8. Collaborations with authorities and institutions, collaborations with local authorities, development of projects for the welfare of the community in cooperation with municipalities and local councils, integration of non-profit organizations in fundraising, and raising resources from public and private institutions to promote social projects.

Example: Collaboration with welfare organizations to provide a comprehensive response to the needs of families.

11. Notable associations in the field:

1. Fidel – Education and Social Integration: operates in the fields of education, welfare and community.
2. Tabka Association: provides legal and social support.
3. Olim Beyad: deals with personal empowerment, education and employment.
4. Ahuzat Olei Ethiopia: operates mainly in providing material assistance to needy families.

The activities of Ethiopian immigrant associations provide a vital support network for the community while improving the standard of living, strengthening social ties, and preserving the values of the unique culture.

They were an important tool in dealing with the complex challenges that the community encountered in Israel, and they served as a source of support, pride, and identity, along with a lever for social and cultural change (Shenhav & Yona, 2018).

12. Conclusion

A non-profit organization is a legal and regulated way to raise resources and conduct activities for the public good. While a non-profit organization offers an excellent opportunity to advance social and community goals, its establishment and management involve many challenges, especially in the areas of management, resource mobilization, and compliance with legal requirements. Therefore, it is important to carefully consider the advantages and disadvantages and examine whether the legal structure of a non-profit organization is the most suitable for the organization's goals.

Background to the Difficulties of Absorption Ethiopian non-profit organizations were established to deal with many challenges of absorption, integration, and cultural preservation. They play a status andole in empowering the community, providing tools to improve social and economic status, and shaping policies that support the rights of community members.

Reasons for their establishment of Ethiopian non-profit organizations stemmed from several key reasons, which were related to the social, economic, and cultural needs of the Ethiopian community in Israel, and include the following issues.

Ethiopian immigrant associations were an important tool in dealing with the complex challenges that the community encountered in Israel, and they served as a source of support, pride, and identity, as well as a lever for social and cultural change.

Ethiopian-immigrant associations were established to deal with many challenges of absorption, integration, and cultural preservation. They play an important role in empowering the community, providing tools to improve social and economic status, and shaping policies that support the rights of community members.

The establishment of Ethiopian immigrant associations stemmed from several key reasons, which were related to the social, economic, and cultural needs of the Ethiopian immigrant community in Israel and included the following issues.

The activities of associations and their goal are to help the community integrate optimally into Israeli society and the activities may vary depending on the association and its specific goals because there are common activities, and the main ones are:

Non-profit organizations operating in the field of education and personal empowerment are combined to help people fulfill their potential, break through social and economic barriers, and strengthen their sense of belonging and self-confidence.

Education in cultural values such as family honor and modesty are a cornerstone in preserving the cultural identity of the Ethiopian community in Israel. Alongside the challenges of integration into modern Israeli society, there is an attempt to preserve these values and pass them on to younger generations, while maintaining a sense of self-respect and belonging. Nonprofits and Community Organizations

Nonprofit activities in the field of cultural and heritage preservation are essential not only to ensure that communities maintain their identity but also to connect them to their roots and strengthen the sense of pride and belonging while contributing to the cultural richness of society.

Preserving the cultural identity and tradition of Ethiopians in Israel is not only about preserving past experiences but also adapting this culture to the future while maintaining ties with ancestors and family members in the community and leveraging traditional values in a way that will preserve Ethiopian pride even in the modern Israeli environment.

Preserving culture and heritage is essential not only to ensure that communities maintain their identity but also to connect them to their roots and strengthen the sense of pride and belonging while contributing to the cultural richness of society as a whole.

Activities in the field of employment and vocational training are the social and economic support for Ethiopian immigrants in Israel is a broad system of activities focused on providing tools, knowledge and support that can improve the quality of life of community members, better integrate them into Israeli society and help them cope with economic and social challenges.

The activity to improve employment and vocational training among Ethiopian immigrants is designed to deal with cultural and economic barriers, empower community members, and improve their integration into the modern labor market. Through collaborations, training, and personal guidance, many associations provide the tools necessary to create significant change in community employment.

These non-profit activities in the field of combating discrimination and promoting equality help not only to reduce gaps and discrimination, but also to create a more diverse and inclusive society, which values the contribution of Ethiopian immigrants and preserves their dignity and rights.

The fight against racism and discrimination against the Ethiopian immigrant community in Israel has been and remains one of the main challenges that non-profits and community organizations work to address. Racism and discrimination against the Ethiopian immigrant community in Israel sometimes stem from negative stereotypes, lack of cultural understanding, and sometimes also from public policy or practices of systemic discrimination.

Non-profit activities in the field of welfare and community of Ethiopian immigrant associations provide a vital support network for the community while improving the standard of living, strengthening social ties, and preserving the values of the unique culture.

Nonprofit activities were an important tool for dealing with the complex challenges that the community encountered in Israel, and they served as a source of support, pride, and identity, as well as a lever for social and cultural change.

Supporting preparation for the IDF while preserving traditional values for young people of Ethiopian descent requires a balance between the need to succeed in military service and

the need to preserve cultural and religious identity. This is comprehensive preparation that includes assistance in understanding the military system, psychological and emotional support, and counseling tailored to the soldiers' cultural and religious needs. The goal is to enable them to enlist and be part of the military system without giving up the values that distinguish the Ethiopian descent community.

Political representation of Ethiopian descent is an important tool for advancing community affairs and achieving equal rights. This representation takes place in the Knesset, local councils, and other public institutions, and helps ensure that state policy considers the needs and struggles of the community. At the same time, there is a challenge in achieving effective representation and preserving cultural values while integrating into the general political system.

In light of all the difficulties of Ethiopian descent in Israel overcoming the absorption difficulties it remains a complex challenge, but many associations and organizations are working in a variety of areas to make it easier for community members to cope and ensure their full and fair integration into Israeli society. The goals are not only to help the community cope with daily difficulties but also to empower it and give it tools for integration and success in the future.

Although amazing associations are working there, there is still a huge need for additional associations that will contribute to social action in Israel in an intelligent way

There are still mountains of areas of action to work on, such as animal welfare, mental health, economic growth, and immigration. There are still many gaps in the world and plenty of room for the foundation of new and effective associations

Quite a few achievements are attributed to the organization of the community. On many levels, the struggle of the organizations has been linked to increasing awareness of the situation of the community in the country. Over the years, the organizations in the community have worked to raise awareness against racist phenomena and discrimination. Accelerating immigration, the right of the kayssim to receive a salary from the state for the religious services they provide, for the implementation of affirmative action policies, etc.

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